UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23007
4 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft are continuing their violations of Iraq airspace, as follows:

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 2/3 September 1991 amounted to 17 sorties flown by eight two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 500 metres to 18 kilometres.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, northern Arbil, Tall'afar, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Zakho and Amadiyah, and it had the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-28684 2611e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23008
4 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with the United Nations plan for the referendum in Western Sahara (documents S/21360 of 18 June 1990 and S/22464 of 19 April 1991), and Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note regarding the implementation of the cease-fire.

Concerned at recent developments along the international frontier, I have decided that United Nations efforts should be concentrated, at this stage, in the areas referred to in the note. In this context, it is useful to recall that paragraph 20 of document S/21360 stipulates that the establishment and functioning of the Observer Group will be "in accordance with the general principles applicable to United Nations peace-keeping operations".

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

Annex

Note regarding the implementation of the cease-fire in Western Sahara

1. In the context of the United Nations plan (S/21360 of 18 June 1990 and S/22464 of 19 April 1991), and bearing in mind the fact that the parties have accepted 6 September as the date of the cease-fire, the Secretary-General intends to deploy, as of that date, military observers to verify the cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities in the areas referred to below.

2. In the wake of recent developments, 10 observation posts have been selected at this stage for the deployment of some 10 observers: Aguenit, Awsard, Bir Lahlou, Mahbes, Meharrize, Mijek, Oum Dreyga, Smara, Tifariti, Zug.

3. Staff deployed in this specific context will consist of 240 persons, including about 100 military observers and a small medical team. The remainder will be responsible for command and control functions, logistical support and communications.

4. It is understood that full deployment of MINURSO will not begin until the activities set forth in the timetable for the plan are well under way.

5. The observers will arrive at Laâyoune as early as 5 September 1991 so as to be deployed in forward positions in time to supervise the cease-fire.

6. As far as the means of communication are concerned, the posts will be connected to one another and to the command post. Communications will also be established with Headquarters and with other United Nations centres.

7. As far as transport is concerned, all the military observers will have road vehicles at their disposal to enable them to move within their respective sectors. The command and logistical elements will also have the necessary means to enable them to fulfil their functions. The local authorities are being requested, in accordance with established practice, to facilitate transport during the early days of the deployment.

8. Until a supply system is put in place to meet the requirements of the observers, they will have field rations and foodstuffs necessary for the performance of their duties.

9. Aircraft required for logistical support, transportation of equipment and surveillance will be deployed progressively in order to facilitate the work of the observers.

10. It is understood that, in accordance with established international practice, the staff of the United Nations contingent must enjoy freedom of movement and communication, as well as other facilities necessary for the performance of their duties. To that end, the contingent and its staff must

necessarily be accorded all the relevant privileges and immunities provided for in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as well as those required for the purposes of the proposed operation. Moreover, in accordance with established practice, the host country should offer facilities, especially at the beginning of the deployment (such as domestic transport and accommodation), and subsistence until the Mission becomes self-reliant.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23009
4 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that I have brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council your letter dated 3 September 1991 concerning the situation in Western Sahara (S/23008).

The members of the Council endorse your action and continue to support your efforts.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

91-28665 2571f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23010
4 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and English, of the Declaration on Yugoslavia, adopted by the European Community and its member States at their extraordinary ministerial meeting at Brussels on 3 September 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official Security Council document.

(Signed) Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAVIA

The Community and its member States welcome the fact that all Yugoslav parties have accepted the goals and instruments for a solution to the crisis as contained in the EC Declaration of 27 August 1991 and that, by signing the Cease-Fire Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding on the extension of the activities of the EC Monitoring Mission, they have demonstrated their commitment to cooperate to that end.

The Community and its member States call upon all parties to respect strictly their obligations under the Cease-Fire Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding. On that assumption, the Community and its member States will convene under their aegis a conference on Yugoslavia in the Peace Palace in The Hague, on 7 September 1991, and at the same time set up an arbitration procedure.

Also acting under that assumption, the Community and its member States are prepared for an immediate further enlargement of the monitor mission and for the implementation of its extended mandate in Croatia. This will include participation by a number of other CSCE participating States. At their meeting of 6 September, Ministers will have an occasion to assess the situation.

The Conference will bring together the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Federal Government and the Presidents of the republics. The Community and its member States will ensure the chairmanship of the Conference, the proceedings of which will be conducted on their behalf by a chairman on the basis of a mandate from them. They are pleased to state that Lord Carrington has accepted to chair the Conference.

The Conference will adopt arrangements to ensure peaceful accommodation of the conflicting aspirations of the Yugoslav peoples, on the basis of the following principles: no unilateral change of borders by force, protection for the rights of all in Yugoslavia and full account to be taken of all legitimate concerns and legitimate aspirations.

In the framework of the Conference, the Chairman will transmit to the Arbitration Commission the issues submitted for arbitration, and the results of the Commission's deliberations will be put back to the Conference through the Chairman. The rules of procedure for the arbitration will be established by the arbitrators, after taking into account existing organizations in that field.

Through the CSCE chairmanship and secretariat, the European Community and its member States will keep the other CSCE participating States fully informed of the proceedings of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

The Community and its member States are prepared in principle, and subject to the consent of the Yugoslav parties, to continue their monitoring activities, as long as will be needed for the Conference to be successful. They expect the Yugoslav parties to fulfil their obligations accordingly.

The Community and its member States hope that a normalization of the situation will permit them to put into effect as soon as possible the financial protocols so as to contribute to the indispensable economic recovery of the country.

The Community and its member States are ready to consider providing emergency assistance to the victims of violence.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/418
S/23011
4 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (together with its addendum), issued at the end of their meeting held at Pattaya on 29 and 30 August 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia:

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Indonesia to the United Nations

Permanent members of the Security Council:

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of
China to the United Nations

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

* A/46/150.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 30 August 1991 by the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Indonesia met at Pattaya on 29 and 30 August 1991. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General was also present.

The five and Indonesia also held, for the first time, a joint meeting with the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

The five and Indonesia express their satisfaction with the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement made at the SNC meeting on 26-29 August 1991 at Pattaya on the basis of the 28 August 1990 framework document and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement, recognizing the enhanced role of the United Nations that these documents enshrine. The outcome of this meeting demonstrates the significant progress that is being made towards national reconciliation.

They note with satisfaction the consensus reached by the SNC on how to resolve some very important remaining difficulties.

The five and Indonesia recall that they consistently envisaged a detailed plan for the phased return to civilian life of all categories of forces of the Cambodian parties. They view such an arrangement as essential to minimizing the risk of a return to warfare, stabilizing the security situation and building confidence among the parties, thus ensuring the best possible prospects of the durability of the settlement. Such an arrangement remains their fundamental commitment.

On this basis, and taking into account the progress made in the SNC and their growing spirit of cooperation, the five and Indonesia are prepared to support the formula devised by the SNC, which provides for the demobilization before the elections of 70 per cent of all forces and their arms, subject to the understandings contained in the annex to this communiqué (see addendum).

They urge the SNC to reflect further on the question of total demobilization, preferably prior to the elections.

They consider of great importance the decision of the SNC to give the final word to Prince Sihanouk on determining the advice, relevant to the implementation of the comprehensive settlement agreement, to be rendered to UNTAC when consensus is unattainable within the SNC, and they will consider further the implications of this decision for the relationship between UNTAC and the SNC.

They also note with satisfaction the declaration of the SNC that Cambodia will adopt a system of liberal, multiparty democracy and their decision to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

They urge the SNC to reach a common position as soon as possible on the issue of the electoral system.

They agree to give sympathetic consideration to the proposal made by the SNC to request the United Nations Secretary-General to send United Nations personnel as observers to Cambodia. In this regard they urge the SNC to make every effort to resolve all remaining issues necessary to conclude a comprehensive political settlement that would facilitate a decision by the United Nations Security Council to dispatch the observer force.

In the light of the very positive progress achieved at Pattaya, the five and Indonesia consider that the time has now come to accelerate efforts to complete the comprehensive political settlement agreement for submission to the Coordinating Committee of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC).

They consider it most desirable that the PCC be reconvened at ministerial level by late October and that the comprehensive political settlement be signed before the SNC, under Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship, establishes itself at Phnom Penh in mid-November.

The five and Indonesia have decided to meet again in New York in late September.

The five and Indonesia express their deep gratitude to the Government of Thailand for the excellent arrangements in facilitating the current meeting.

ADDENDUM

Military arrangements

The five and Indonesia recall that they consistently envisaged a detailed plan for the phased return to civilian life of all categories of forces of the Cambodian parties. They view such an arrangement as essential to minimizing the risk of a return to warfare, stabilizing the security situation and building confidence among the parties, thus ensuring the best possible prospects of the durability of the settlement. Such an arrangement remains their fundamental commitment.

On this basis, and taking into account the progress made by the SNC and their growing spirit of cooperation, the five and Indonesia are prepared to support the formula devised by the SNC that provides for the demobilization before the elections of 70 per cent of all forces and their arms, subject to the following understandings:

1. It is essential to clarify as part of a comprehensive political settlement the disposition of the residual 30 per cent forces. If these forces are not demobilized prior to the election, as is the strong preference of the five permanent members of the Security Council, they will either be demobilized shortly after the elections or incorporated into a national army created by the newly elected government.

2. It is clearly understood that the definition of "forces" is that contained in paragraph 2 of article 1 of annex 2 of the draft settlement document. Forces are agreed to include all regular, provincial, district, paramilitary and other auxiliary forces. The five and Indonesia invite the Cambodian parties to furnish urgently to the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General all the information he requires to enable him to identify the various categories of forces falling under this definition.

3. All arms, ammunition and military equipment of forces covered by paragraph 2 above shall be turned over to UNTAC as such forces enter the cantonments; for forces not yet demobilized, access to their arms can only be on the basis of explicit authorization of UNTAC.

4. UNTAC will identify civil police necessary to perform law enforcement. Civil police will operate under UNTAC supervision or control.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23012
12 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 6 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 706 (1991)

1. The following report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 706 (1991), which was adopted on 15 August 1991. Paragraph 6 reads as follows: "Further requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to submit within 20 days of the date of adoption of this resolution a report to the Security Council on activities undertaken in accordance with paragraph 31 of resolution 687 (1991) in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990."

2. It will be recalled that in the months since the adoption of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on 3 April 1991, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council have received a number of communications regarding the repatriation or return of Kuwaitis and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq since 2 August 1990. For ease of reference, those communications which have been issued as documents of the Security Council are reprinted as annexes at the end of this report.

3. In a meeting with the President of the ICRC in Geneva on 28 August 1991, the Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 706 (1991). He recalled also the text of paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which reads: "Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the Secretary-General apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990."

4. The ICRC has conveyed to the Secretary-General the following information for inclusion in this report:

A. Repatriation of former residents of Kuwait from Iraq to Kuwait

		Prisoners of war	Civilian internees
Operation no. 1:	6 March 1991	1	
Operation no. 2:	7 March 1991		1 174
Operation no. 3:	21-27 March 1991	4 176	862
Operation no. 4:	6 April 1991	1	20
		4 178	2 056

The ICRC points out that all but the second of the above repatriation exercises took place under its auspices. The 1,174 individuals that returned to Kuwait on 7 March 1991 were not registered with the ICRC.

B. Registration and repatriation of persons wishing to return to Kuwait

From the beginning of April to 18 August 1991 the ICRC registered in Iraq 3,506 names of civilians, civilian internees or prisoners of war wishing to return to Kuwait. Some prisoners of war and civilian internees were registered by ICRC delegates in detention centres. The large majority of the 3,506 persons came spontaneously to the ICRC office in Baghdad where ICRC delegates recorded their personal data for transmission to the Kuwaiti authorities who, in turn, determine eligibility for repatriation. As of 29 August 1991, Kuwait has authorized the return of 206 persons registered by the ICRC (41 prisoners of war, 53 civilian internees and 112 civilians), all of whom have been repatriated to Kuwait under ICRC auspices.

C. Repatriation of third country nationals

The ICRC has supervised the repatriation of 23 prisoners of war of the United States, 12 prisoners of war of the United Kingdom and 2 prisoners of war of Italy. The ICRC has also supervised the repatriation to Saudi Arabia of 28 prisoners of war, 33 civilian internees and 49 civilians.

D. Kuwaiti list of civilians and military personnel missing since 2 August 1990

On 9 September 1991, the Kuwaiti authorities handed over to the ICRC Delegation in Kuwait a list containing 2,242 names of civilians and military personnel missing since 2 August 1990, and whom they presume have been arrested by the Iraqi authorities. The ICRC is transmitting this list to the Iraqi authorities.

Annex I

Letter dated 19 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council 1/

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you our position concerning the failure by Iraq to abide by the terms of relevant Security Council resolutions, which puts into question the credibility and motives of the Iraqi regime.

In the first instance, it should be indicated that a humanitarian but urgent concern is not being addressed by the Iraqi Government, specifically, the commitment by Iraq to abide by the terms of paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 (c) of resolution 686 (1991) and of paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991). Iraq is yet to repatriate the remaining Kuwaiti prisoners of war and detainees estimated at 5,433.

Second, Iraq has not to date declared its acceptance under the terms of paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 686 (1991) of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

Third, in spite of its declared readiness to return property seized in Kuwait, Iraq has not to date returned to Kuwait any of those items seized by it. Iraq has yet to implement faithfully the terms of paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 686 (1991) which demands that Iraq "immediately begins to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period".

1/ See document S/22512, dated 19 April 1991.

Annex II

Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council 2/

On instructions from my Government, I should like to bring to your attention the following:

First, in spite of the provisions of paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 686 (1991), that Iraq immediately release under the auspices of the ICRC all Kuwaiti and third country nationals and arrange for immediate access to all POWs, Iraq is yet to release around 3,800 POWs and detainees of which around 700 are women and 730 are children 15 years old and below. Iraq has also been found wanting in allowing access to all POWs and detainees. Concern about their fate had been communicated to the Security Council in our letter of 20 May 1991.

Second, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 686 (1991) that Iraq immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period, to date, the only item returned to Kuwait is a single aircraft that the Iraqis had kept in Jordan.

Third, while Iraq has declared, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 686 (1991), that it has rescinded decisions regarding the annexation of Kuwait, recent statements by the Iraqi Vice-President (S/22655) clearly contradict the aforementioned declaration. These statements emphasize that implementation of Security Council resolutions is but a tactical move rather than a change of policy by Iraq.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that failure, to date, to return all POWs and detainees, return property seized from Kuwait, and cease hostile statements are indications that the "policies and practices of the Government of Iraq" are not in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions. What is required of Iraq is not merely acceptance, but, as described in resolution 686 (1991), implementation of its acceptance of Security Council resolutions.

2/ See document S/22702 (annex), dated 13 June 1991.

Annex III

Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 3/

I have the pleasure, further to letter dated 11 June 1991 (S/22689) addressed to Your Excellency from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in which he transmitted a letter dated 8 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, whereby he confirmed the Iraqi Government's undertaking to accept and comply with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) that are linked with the cease-fire in the Gulf War, to convey to Your Excellency, upon instructions from my Government, that Iraq has not complied with the provisions of section G of resolution 687 (1991) concerning the repatriation of all Kuwaitis and third country nationals, including Saudi Arabian nationals.

According to the information that the Saudi Arabian authorities concerned received from previously released prisoners and Iraqi refugees that are now in Saudi Arabia, it has been confirmed, without doubt, that there are at least 15 Saudi Arabians who have not been repatriated to Saudi Arabia until now.

3/ See document S/22760, dated 3 July 1991.

Annex IV

Letter dated 15 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 4/

With reference to the letter of the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, document S/22760 dated 3 July 1991, I wish to explain to you that the competent Iraqi authorities have advised in respect of the contents of the above-mentioned letter that they have notified the mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Baghdad of the arrest of 10 Saudi Arabian civilians because they contravened Iraqi laws and that they have been registered with ICRC. The Iraqi authorities have expressed their readiness to repatriate these 10, whose names are annexed hereto, once the above-mentioned authorities have issued them a pardon.

4/ See document S/22793, dated 15 July 1991.

Annex V

Letter dated 17 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council 5/

On instructions from my Government I should like to draw your attention to the failure by Iraq to abide by the terms of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular those pertaining to the urgent humanitarian demand that Iraq immediately release under the auspices of the ICRC all Kuwaiti and third country nationals and arrange for the ICRC immediate access to all POWs and detainees. In this regard, I should like to convey the following:

First, there are around 1,890 Kuwaiti POWs and detainees still held by Iraq, in addition to 1,990 non-Kuwaiti POWs and detainees.

Second, a number of the above were detained at a restricted area in Baghdad, Al-Rahwaniya, near the International Airport. Others were detained at General Intelligence (Al-Mukhabarat) building in Al-Athimiya district in Baghdad.

Third, the ICRC confirmed our information on some locations of POWs and detainees, a matter which was brought to the attention of the members of the Council on 20 May 1991.

Fourth, POWs and detainees have recently been transferred to undisclosed locations. The ICRC have been denied information of, let alone access to, these new locations.

Fifth, since the cease-fire formally came into effect on 11 April 1991 only 68 POWs and detainees of different nationalities have been repatriated in five phases, on 15 and 25 May, 12 and 27 June and 14 July.

Sixth, it is noteworthy that before the cease-fire formally came into effect on 11 April 1991, Iraq had released through the ICRC 5,060 POWs and detainees of different nationalities. Around 1,498 more persons of different nationalities have escaped Iraq through various routes.

Seventh, Iraq includes those returned under family reunion in the total number of POWs and detainees thus inflating the number of repatriated POWs and detainees. To illustrate, 56 persons were released to Kuwaiti authorities on 14 July 1991, of which 53 persons qualified for family reunion, 2 were Kuwaiti POWs and the last was a Syrian detainee.

5/ See document S/22809, dated 18 July 1991.

While bringing the above to your attention, Kuwait wishes to emphasize its deep concern at the fate of those still held by Iraq. Our concern is compounded due to the recent transfer of POWs and detainees to undisclosed locations. Lastly, the Iraqi pattern of release of POWs and detainees puts into question the credibility and motives of the regime vis-à-vis a humanitarian matter of no apparent strategic asset to it.

Annex VI

Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the Iraqi regime, in an attempt to mislead the international community and to divert attention from the fact that it is detaining thousands of Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti prisoners of war in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991), as well as of the third Geneva Convention, has persisted in submitting requests to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on behalf of individuals it claims to be Kuwaiti citizens seeking to leave and return to Kuwait for the purpose of "reunion". In all, there have been 697 requests, listing 3,458 (three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight) individuals. Kuwait has approved the return of 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis among those on the list after checking their identities and nationalities and verifying that they were included, before 1 August 1990, in the civilian population register of the State of Kuwait, a copy of which is deposited with the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolution 677 (1990). The individuals concerned left Kuwait of their own accord during the brutal Iraqi occupation. They are not detained in Iraq, as may be seen from the fact that they applied to the ICRC office in Baghdad. Approval was given for the return of those whose identities were verified. Needless to say, their situation is entirely unrelated to that of the prisoners of war whose return has been requested by Kuwait and of whose names a full list was submitted to ICRC and transmitted to the authorities of the Iraqi regime. In attempting to mingle the former cases with those of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees, the Iraqi regime's intention is simply to procrastinate and to confuse international public opinion with respect to Iraq's inhumane practices and failure to comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

We call upon you to draw the regime's attention to these blatant violations of the third Geneva Convention and to affirm that the Iraqi regime, by persisting in its failure to hand over the remaining prisoners, is contravening both the spirit and the letter of Security Council resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991). In doing so, it is guilty of a flagrant breach of the provisions underlying the cease-fire declaration. All members of the Security Council and international humanitarian organizations are also urged to put pressure on the Iraqi regime with a view to ensuring its full and prompt implementation of the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

6/ See document A/45/1048-S/22893, dated 6 August 1991.

Annex VII

Letter dated 8 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to my most recent letter, dated 5 August 1991 and issued as document S/22893, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a detailed list, by nationality, of persons imprisoned or detained in Iraq; the total number of such persons is 2,479. A copy of this list has been sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

1.	Kuwaitis	1,839	
2.	Non-Kuwaitis	462	(of unknown nationality)
3.	Nationals of the United Arab Emirates	2	
4.	Saudis	66	
5.	Syrians	18	
6.	Egyptians	35	
7.	Omanis	2	
8.	Lebanese	14	
9.	Somali	1	
10.	Bahrainis	3	
11.	Filipinos	7	
12.	Indians	13	
13.	Pakistanis	4	
14.	Iranians	12	
15.	Sri Lankan	1	

We request that you do everthing within your power to exert pressure on the Iraqi authorities in order to secure the release of those prisoners and detainees and to put an end to their suffering and that of their families. We hope that all States and international organizations will express in no uncertain terms their resolute condemnation of the inhumane practices of the Iraqi authorities in detaining thousands of Kuwaiti nationals and persons of other countries who are residents of Kuwait.

7/ See document S/22921, dated 9 August 1991.

Annex VIII

Letter dated 29 August 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

I wish to refer to the letter dated 17 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I have the honour to notify you of the following information concerning the situation of Kuwaiti nationals in Iraq since the end of the Gulf War.

1. The competent Iraqi authorities repatriated to Kuwait 6,328 Kuwaitis and 5 persons not of Kuwaiti nationality under the supervision of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) during the period from 4 March to the present.

2. The ICRC delegation registered 3,400 Kuwaitis comprising 606 families who were in Iraq in addition to 159 individuals.

3. The Kuwaiti side agreed to the repatriation of 170 of the Kuwaitis referred to in paragraph 2 above. The Kuwaiti side is now attempting to delude Arab and international public opinion into believing that Iraq is concealing large numbers of Kuwaitis.

4. The Kuwaiti authorities are constantly endeavouring to impede the return of Kuwaitis to Kuwait on the pretext that verification procedures have not been completed. They have made a number of errors as testified by ICRC, the most recent of which was on 13 July when it had been decided to hand over a group of Kuwaitis but the Kuwaiti representative did not come to the Ar'ar area in Saudi Arabia to receive them. The handing over operation was postponed until 14 July, the ICRC delegation having confirmed that it had informed the Kuwaiti side of the time of the handing over.

We believe that the delay in the repatriation of the Kuwaitis who are still in Iraq, of which ICRC is aware, was directly caused by the Kuwaiti authorities who bear full responsibility for it.

Iraq is cooperating fully on this matter with ICRC and once again affirms its readiness to hand over all Kuwaitis who are in Iraq to the Kuwaiti side through ICRC. I should like the Secretary-General to exert pressure on the Kuwaiti side to receive them and not to exploit this matter for dishonourable publicity purposes.

8/ See document S/22992 (annex), dated 29 August 1991.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23013
6 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. On 3/4 September 1991, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace. A total of 12 sorties were carried out for purposes of observation and provocation by six formations flying at speeds of 600 to 750 kilometres per hour, at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 metres.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Tall 'Afar, Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Zakho.

II

1. On 4/5 September 1991, United States aircraft carried out a total of 24 sorties in Iraqi airspace (11 two-aircraft formations and two solo sorties). The aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour, at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 20,000 metres.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Dohuk, Mosul, Arbil, Zakho, Tall 'Afar, Amadiyah, Dukan and Rawanduz, for purposes of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23014
6 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a decision concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/1090), 1/ adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1397th meeting, on 23 August 1991.

In so doing, I wish to draw your attention to paragraph 6 of the decision, which read as follows:

> "6. The Special Committee ... urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Special Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the

Movement of Non-aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations."

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Acting Chairman
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the text, see document A/AC.109/1090.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23015
9 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note dated 3 July 1991 has the honour to inform him of the following:

1. The Portuguese Government is complying with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and, in order to ensure a wider dissemination, the texts of resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) were published in the Official Journal.

2. Furthermore, internal measures aimed at impeding transactions with Iraq were adopted in the framework of the relevant regulations of the European Economic Community (EEC) on the subject (2340 and 3155 of 1990, and 542, 811 and 1194 of 1991).

3. The export of military equipment to Iraq was prohibited in August 1990, in accordance with a decision taken in the framework of European political cooperation. In Portuguese legislation, the export of such material is subject to the prior authorization of and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence of Portugal.

4. Consequently, Portugal has strictly complied with paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23016
9 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 6 September 1991, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

Annex

Note verbale dated 6 September 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of Korea is abiding by resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991) concerning the prevention of the sale or supply of arms and related material to Iraq or Iraqi nationals and that the competent authorities have also taken domestic measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant provisions of the said resolutions.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23017
9 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991, enclosed please find a list* of the damages, losses and plunders sustained by the Kuwaiti Ministry of Health during the Iraqi occupation, which encompasses the following:

1. The specialized health district of Al Sabah
2. The health district of Al Ahmadi
3. The health district of Al Jahra
4. The health district of Hawali (only Mubarak Hospital)
5. The health district of Al Farawaniya
6. The Public Health Administration
7. The Department of Financial and Administrative Affairs
8. The Department of Combating Rodents
9. The Department of Environmental Protection
10. Kuwait Institute of Medical Specialties
11. The Department of Medical Depots
12. The Department of Blood Transfusion Services

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* The text may be consulted in room S-3520.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23018
9 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to forward herewith four lists* of missing assets during the brutal Iraqi invasion which has been looted by the invading forces:

(a) A list of names and numbers of missing vessels belonging to the Maritime Company;

(b) A detailed list of immovable and missing assets, which existed at the company prior to the brutal Iraqi aggression, except those items with the note (vessels), 232 pages;

(c) A list of spare parts and equipment pillaged from the company warehouses, 1,136 pages;

(d) A list of missing buses belonging to the company and stolen by the Iraqi regime. The few items, found later, were deleted from the list, 99 pages.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

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* The texts may be consulted in room S-3520.

91-29068 2561i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23019
9 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning violations by the Kuwaiti side of the terms of the cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait established by Security Council resolution 687 (1991), I have the honour to inform you that at 0957 hours on 2/3 September 1991 a Kuwaiti formation consisting of two aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area to a distance of 17 kilometres flying at a speed of 420 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 5 kilometres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-29083 2698d (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1053
S/23020
10 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 September 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, I bring the following to your immediate attention:

On 23 September 1991, the Palestine National Council will be convened at Algiers. Palestine seeks the assistance of your good offices to facilitate the safe departure from and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, of all members of the PNC in those territories so that they will be able to attend the meeting of the Council. Your valuable and needed help with Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard, would enable those members of the PNC to participate in our important upcoming session of the PNC.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-29156 2582g (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23021
11 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA, THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3006th meeting, on 10 September 1991, the Security Council had before it the applications of the Republic of Estonia (S/23002), the Republic of Latvia (S/23003) and the Republic of Lithuania (S/23004) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the applications to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 77th meeting, on 10 September 1991, the Committee considered separately the applications of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania, and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Estonia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/23002.

B

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Latvia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/23003.

C

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Lithuania be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/23004.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23022
10 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran:

1. During the period from 15 to 25 March 1991, the Iranian side established a presence in the central-sector area of separation with an infantry force estimated to range between a section and a platoon at the following points:

(a) Map of Kani: geographical coordinates 65010 and 535985;

(b) Map of Khanaqin: geographical coordinates 444651;

(c) Map of Mandali: geographical coordinates 547444, 551428, 649269, 890135, 869172, 688248, 736197, 554409, 607332, 890140, 890145, 861176 and 843186;

(d) Map of Baldaruz: geographical coordinates 413564.

2. At 0820 hours on 7 August 1991, a helicopter was observed coming from Sarbil Zahab in the direction of Qasr-e Shirin. It flew over the outskirts of Qasr-e Shirin and returned at 1835 hours to the Iranian rear (map of Qasr-e Shirin in the central sector).

3. At 0925 hours on 7 August 1991, a military helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It landed in the Naft Shah area at geographical coordinates 456647 (map of Khanaqin, central sector).

4. At 0800 hours on 8 August 1991, three Land Cruiser vehicles, a saloon and two pick-ups, were observed carrying 20 persons who were laying mines at coordinates 419564 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Sheikh Faris).

5. At 0900 hours on 9 August 1991, an Iranian excavator was seen digging and improving positions at geographical coordinates 528852 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Kani Buz).

6. At 2245 hours on 9 August 1991, an Iranian group tried to approach our forward units' positions to the left of the Ziyadi control post at geographical coordinates 1547 in the central sector (map of Sheikh Sa'd).

7. At 0915 hours on 10 August 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the Naft Shah area. Then it circled over the international frontier travelling north along the line of the international frontier. It was flying at a high altitude in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).

8. At 0945 hours on 10 August 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of Qasr-e Shirin. Then it turned back and proceeded in the direction of Sarbil Zahab. It was flying at medium altitude in the central sector (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

9. At 1220 hours on 10 August 1991, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the town of Ilam and flying in the direction of Mehran. Then it circled over the town and returned in the direction of the Iranian rear in the central sector (map of Sheikh Sa'd).

10. At 0945 hours on 11 August 1991, two groups of persons from the Iranian side, estimated to number 10, were observed strengthening the Iranian positions at geographical coordinates 503512 and 501517 in the central sector (map of Mandali).

11. At 1720 hours on 11 August 1991, 15 persons from the Iranian side were seen digging a 10-metre-long communications trench linking their positions and the SPG-9 gun position at geographical coordinates 542235 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

12. On 11 August 1991, the Iranian side constructed an observation post in front of the Saddam control post at geographical coordinates 416567 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Sheikh Faris).

13. At 1730 hours on 13 August 1991, an Iranian Land Cruiser pick-up was observed coming from Qasr-e Shirin in the direction of the Iranian guard post at geographical coordinates 538236, carrying two 82-millimetre mortars and two medium-sized PKC machine-guns with a quantity of ammunition. They set up the mortars at geographical coordinates 540231 and one of the machine-guns at the Iranian control post at geographical coordinates 543237 and the other at the Iranian Shukr control post in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

14. At 1850 hours on 13 August 1991, three persons from the Iranian side were observed carrying two 60-millimetre mortars, which they set up directly opposite the Yathrib control post at geographical coordinates 546238 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

15. At 1135 hours on 16 August 1991, five persons from the Iranian side were observed building a post of sandbags on the first Iranian embankment at

geographical coordinates 908325 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri).

16. At 1620 hours on 15 August 1991, 10 persons from the Iranian side were seen building and completing an observation post of stones on an earth mound at geographical coordinates 303812 in front of the Sharhani control post in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tib).

17. At 1750 hours on 17 August 1991, 10 persons from the Iranian side were seen building positions and digging slit trenches at geographical coordinates 535235 to the left of the Iranian Shukr control post in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

18. At 1900 hours on 18 August 1991, eight persons from the Iranian side were seen laying mines and trip flares at geographical coordinates 545438 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Mandali).

19. At 1930 hours on 18 August 1991, a Land Cruiser saloon carrying 40 persons from the Iranian side was observed at the positions facing the Qutaybah control post at geographical coordinates 468205 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

20. At 1810 hours on 19 August 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear from the Ilam area in the direction of the town of Mehran. It then circled over the town of Mehran in the central sector (map of Zurbatiyah).

21. At 0900 hours on 22 August 1991, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and two vehicles, one of them an ambulance, with 10 soldiers for protection, proceeded to build a new road between the Iranian Sefid control post and geographical coordinates 5922 in the area of separation. At 1215 hours, the two vehicles withdrew in the direction of hill 404 at geographical coordinates 570229 in the area of separation. The bulldozer was parked at geographical coordinates 5823 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

22. At 1100 hours on 24 August 1991, a bulldozer was observed with three Iranian soldiers who were working at geographical coordinates 588236 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

23. At 0900 hours on 29 August 1991, an Iranian excavator was observed strengthening positions and building an earth embankment around the guard post at the Hidayat control post at geographical coordinates 510268 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e Shirin).

24. At 1045 hours on 29 August 1991, a grader and a roller were observed with a water trailer and 12 persons from the Iranian side, who were digging the foundation of a building, at geographical coordinates 453641 in the central-sector area of separation (map of Khanaqin).

25. At 1620 hours on 28 August 1991, the Iranian side built a position at geographical coordinates 900293 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri) and set up the Iranian flag on it.

26. At 1230 hours on 29 August 1991, the Iranian side set up the Iranian flag at geographical coordinates 901025 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri).

27. At 1630 hours on 29 August 1991, the Iranian side built a post at geographical coordinates 913021 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri).

28. From 1600 hours to 2040 hours on 30 August 1991, the Iranian side built a road over a distance of 3.5 kilometres at right angles to the front at geographical coordinates 9002333 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri).

29. On 30 August 1991, the Iranian side set up the Iranian flag at geographical coordinates 903275 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Tahiri).

30. At 0850 hours on 1 September 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and landing at geographical coordinates 459641 in the central sector opposite the Naftkhaneh area. At 1200 hours, it returned to the Iranian rear.

31. At 0800 hours on 3 September, a group of persons from the Iranian side were laying mines and trip flares in front of the Iranian Alam post at geographical coordinates 715206 in the southern-sector area of separation (map of Hawr Huwayzah). Then it returned at 0900 hours to the Iranian rear.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative